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TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR — TEN PAGES—MONDAY MORNING MAY 14 1906—TEN PAGES — ONE CENT

DREAMS OF THE DROWNING

COAXED TO GO SAILING YESTERDAY

GOES DOWN WITH ANOTHER

Arch. Gosline and Robert Lambert Meet Death in the Lake—Third Man is Saved After Clinging Two Hours to Upturned Boat—Gosline, Soon to Be Married, Was Warned of His Fate.

Robert Lambert, married, drowned.
Archibald Gosline, single, drowned.
Joseph Henry Ross, saved.

Telling his landlady that he had a weird dream Saturday night that he would be drowned, Archie Gosline, an employe of the Canada Foundry Co., and Robert Lambert of 107 Armstrong-avenue went to a watery grave in the lake off Mimico yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock. The two men, in company with Joseph Henry Ross of the Canada Cycle & Motor Co., were upset from a sail boat. Ross was rescued after clinging to the boat for over two hours by F. G. Campton, cigar traveler, of 1006 Dundas-street; John Harvey of Gladstone-avenue; Arthur Turp of 421 Symington-avenue; and Charles Turp, florist, corner Dundas and Bloor-streets, owner of the motor boat Peggy, in which the four men were. Ross formerly lived at Chatham, N.B.

Rented Boat in Morning.

The three men about 9 o'clock in the morning hired the sail boat from Devins at Sunnyside and sailed about five miles out. When they were "tacking" Gosline was standing up in the boat. The sail swung round, struck him and knocked him overboard. He fell against the side of the boat, which turned over.

Ross determined to try and swim ashore. He managed to get his coat and vest off, in which were his watch and chain, and went a short distance, but found that his boots were too heavy, and so he returned to the boat.

All three then clung to the boat. Lambert stayed for twenty minutes and then decided to move around to one side where he could secure a better hold.

Go Under.

He suddenly slipped down between the boat and the canvas and disappeared.

Gosline managed to hold on for half an hour longer, but his hands finally became so numb that he had to let go. He went down, but in a second came up again and called to Ross to give him his hand.

Ross reached out to do so, but he too slipped off and by the time he had scrambled into the boat again Gosline had gone down. Ross continued to cling to the boat till he had worn the skin off his knees and could bear the pain no longer.

He then managed to stand up by getting one foot set in a slight groove in the woodwork. With the other foot he hacked a piece off the boat, which he was using as a paddle when his rescuers found him.

Nearly Done For.

When taken into the motor boat Ross was completely exhausted, but a little liquor which the men happened to have with them revived him, when he was able to recite the sad story. He fainted, however, at Sunnyside, and had to be taken in a cab to his boarding place at 48 Union-avenue, Toronto Junction.

Came in a Dream.

A peculiar circumstance connected with the incident was the fact that Gosline dreamed about the accident the night before. When leaving the house he bade the landlady "good-bye." She replied, "You shouldn't say good-bye, it's just good morning." "No," said Gosline. "I tell you its "goodbye." Gosline did not want to go sailing at first after having the dream, but on afterthought laughed the feeling off and said he would go. "It had to be," said Ross in relating the story.

Lambert was a married man with seven children, and worked at the Canada Foundry, and he and Gosline lived in the same house. Gosline was to be married in a week.

DUMA'S CRY IS AMNESTY NOTHING ELSE SATISFIES

In Reply to Speech From Throne, Czar Will Be Asked for Declaration.

St. Petersburg, May 13.—After a nine hours session the Duma Saturday adopted by acclamation a resolution offered by M. Rodscheff to appoint a commission to prepare the reply to the speech from the throne, in which the czar will be asked to grant full amnesty to political exiles and political prisoners and to suspend political execution.

Seceral of the peasant members made menacing speeches. M. Alladin, their leader, declared that unless amnesty was granted forthwith, the people would forcibly throw open the prison doors.

The session was marked by an overwhelming democratic determination to demand a constitution. The session has solved all doubts as to the attitude of the Russian people toward the government and the czar. The voice of Russia is against not the bureaucracy alone, but against autocracy as well.

TO STOP SUNDAY CARS.

Fort William, May 13.—The town authorities to-day stopped the car service which was operated from Port Arthur, where Sunday cars are permitted.

Empress Hotel, Yonge and Gould sts. F. Dissette, Prop. $1.50 and $2.00 per day.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE FOR PRINCE'S RETURN

London, May 13.—Following the precedent established by his father when he returned from India 30 years ago, the Prince of Wales to-day publicly gave thanks for his safe journey to the Indian empire at a service held in Westminster Abbey.

The service was attended by King Edward and all the members of the royal family now here, a contingent of officers, which accompanied the prince on the trip, a distinguished company from the households of the King, and the Prince of Wales, and a large assemblage of the general public.

Bishop Potter of New York sat next the Archbishop of Canterbury.

"EMPRESS" HAS ARRIVED ROUGH SEAS DIDN'T WORRY

Passengers Well Pleased—Preston and Jury Leave at Once for Ottawa.

Quebec, May 13.—(Special.)—The new C. P. R. steamer, the Empress of Britain, arrived at 10.30 Saturday night, with 1439 passengers on board, mainly English emigrants bound for the west.

Among the saloon passengers are Mr. and Mrs. John Aird of Toronto; Alex. Gracie, the designer of the Empress; Thomas E. Kenny, president of the Royal Bank; E. S. Clouston, Senator Melvin-Jones, Hon. L. J. Forget, W. T. R. Preston, Mr. Porteous and W. L. Griffith, Lord Strathcona's private secretary.

Another passenger in the first cabin was A. F. Jury, the immigration agent at Liverpool, who stated that Preston had a "gold mine." Their relations en route to Canada were quite strained, and both started at once for Ottawa.

Vice-President and General Manager McNicoll, at a luncheon tendered the parliamentary press gallery on board the Empress, stated that 6000 immigrants had been passed thru the port of Quebec to-day.

Among prominent citizens present were Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick, minister of justice for the Dominion government; Hon. Mr. Kane of the provincial cabinet; Wm. Power, M.P.; and Arthur Lachance, M.P.

All the passengers had something complimentary to say about the smoothness with which the engines ran, the counterbalanced engines seeming to work without vibration. She is undoubtedly one of the smoothest runners of all the sea flyers.

FATHER GAPON FOUND DEAD HANGING IN LONELY VILLA

Evidence Goes to Show That He Was Killed and Then Taken to House in Readiness.

St. Petersburg, May 13.—The mystery of the fate of Father Gapon apparently was cleared up to-day by the discovery of a corpse, which has almost positively been identified as that of the former priest, hanging in the upper chamber of a lonely villa in the summer suburb of Ozerki, Finland.

The villa was rented April 8 for the summer, and a deposit paid by an unknown man from St. Petersburg, who, after visiting the house several times in company with a young man, disappeared April 11, taking the key with him.

The proprietress of the villa, alarmed at the non-appearance of the tenant, notified the police, who entered the house. Breaking down the door, they were confronted by a body in a long coat hanging from a nail, the feet touching the floor. Decomposition of the face made positive identification difficult, but the features resembled those of Gapon and the clothing corresponds with that worn by the missing labor leader.

As the usual symptoms of strangulation were absent, it is conjectured that the man was killed elsewhere and his body brought to the villa on the night of April 10. This would agree with the date of the execution of Gapon, given in information from the secret police and the death sentence of the former priest, as announced in recent despatches from Berlin.

TO-DAY IN TORONTO.

May 14.
Legislature prorogues, 11.
City council meets, 11.
Baseball season opens, Diamond Park, 3.
Empire Club, annual meeting, McConkey's, 6.15.
Y.W.C. Guild, annual meeting, 8.
Epworth League rally, Yonge-street Methodist Church, 8.
Toronto Canary and Cage Bird Society meeting, King Edward Hotel, room E, 8 p.m.

W. Harper, Customs Broker, 5 Melinda

Dr. Douglas Hyde, Massey Hall, May 17

IT'S FALSE, SAYS ROOSEVELT REPLYING TO AN ATTACK FROM SEN. TILLMAN

Sensational Day in U.S. Senate Over Railway Rate Bill—President is Accused of Double-Shuffling.

Washington, May 12.—Somebody high in public life has lied and lied hugely. This was made apparent when Senator Lodge rose in the senate late this afternoon and read a statement from President Roosevelt that was an ultra-sensational climax to a day of sensations.

Senator Tillman had charged that in his railroad rate bill negotiations, as a Democrat, with the presidential go-betweens, ex-Senator William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, now president of the Spanish treaty claims commission, and Attorney-General Moody, Mr. Chandler had said to him that "the president had stated that he had come to a complete disagreement with the senatorial lawyers who were trying to defeat the bill or injure it by ingenious constitutional arguments, meaning Senator Knox, in addition to Senators Spooner and Foraker."

Senator Lodge explained that he had heard this charge with amazement and had gone to the official stenographer to get the exact language, as he had not been in the chamber when Senator Tillman was speaking. Senator Lodge said he had called the president on the telephone and the president had dictated this statement to him in reply to Mr. Tillman's report of what he says Mr. Chandler said:

"The president said in reply that the statement which I had read to him—attributed to him by Mr. Chandler—was a deliberate and an unqualified falsehood; that Senator Foraker's name was never mentioned at all in conversation; that Senator Spooner's name was only mentioned by him to express a cordial approval of Senator Spooner's amendment. As to Senator Knox, I said that 'I did not agree with a portion of his proposed amendment, but that I thought he had made out a very strong argument for asserting affirmatively the jurisdiction or the authority of the court.'

Excitement in Senate.

There was much excitement when Senator Lodge concluded. Every senator realized that the president had raised squarely the question of veracity between himself and Mr. Chandler, who was the president's principal go-between with Senator Tillman, or else the question of falsehood between Mr. Chandler and Senator Tillman.

Senator Bailey was instantly on his feet. He asked Senator Lodge: "Does the president deny having sent Mr. Chandler to see Senator Tillman?"

"I did not cross-examine the president on that point," said Mr. Lodge, "but I have no doubt that when the president reads the statement he will make such suitable reply as will satisfy even the curiosity of the senator from Texas."

"It was not a matter of curiosity," responded Mr. Bailey. "I think it is important to know whether an ex-member of this body assumed an authority not granted to him."

Mr. Lodge said it must be obvious that the president admits fully that he had a conversation with ex-Senator Chandler on the subject, "as he has had with dozens and scores of senators of both parties in this chamber."

How It Came to Pass.

It was during the consideration of the rate bill that Senator Tillman made his attack upon the president. He referred to the Long amendment, saying he did so with the purpose of making an explanation. He said that senators probably would be surprised to know that he had been in conference with the president.

He then, contrary to his usual practice, read a statement of his negotiations regarding the bill as follows:

"On Saturday, March 31, I was inform-

Continued on Page 6.

WOULDN'T SURPRISE PREMIER

Mr. Whitney Hints at Possible Gain to Government Ranks.

"I have had no communication from either of them with respect to any such action, nor have I any reason to expect it," said Premier Whitney when asked about the rumor that Mr. Labrosse and Mr. Racine, the French-Canadian Liberal members of the legislature, were negotiating with him with a view to going over to the government side.

As both Messrs. Labrosse and Racine deny such overtures, the report looks like an idle one, tho the disruption known to exist in the Liberal ranks lends it some color. Mr. Whitney showed himself well aware of the existing disaffection of the opposition in the significant remark, given with marked emphasis: "It wouldn't be news to me to hear of more than these two gentlemen coming over, especially in the light of what has occurred within the last couple of weeks."

Smoke Taylor's Maple Leaf Cigars.

Get the right motor boat for your summer's fun. See it at Nicholls Brothers, Limited, foot York St. bridge.

If Not, Why Not?
Have you an accident and sickness policy? See Walter H. Blight, Confederation Life Building. Phone M. 2770. 136

Oscar Hudson & Company, Chartered Accountants 5 King West. M. 4786.

Edwards, Morgan & Company, Chartered Accountants, 26 Wellington-st East. Phone Main 1163.

A HOPELESS LEADER

OLD LIBERAL PARTY: Is the mon daft? He's walked intil it this time wi'out ony excuse, an' in the broad, open licht o' day.

SULTAN BOWS TO BRITAIN QUERY: WHAT MEANS IT?

Diplomats Trying to Puzzle Out Reason for Abdul's Odd Behavior—May Have Been Led Into Trap—Future Possibilities.

London, May 12.—In a manner characteristic of Turkish diplomacy, the Porte has made an eleventh hour surrender to the British demand concerning the Tabah boundary. It has been believed in many quarters that the sultan would not yield until actual force was displayed, but his decision probably was facilitated by the knowledge that none of the powers supported his attitude and the combined fact that the British naval peparatios had kept pace with her diplomatic demands.

Sir Nicholas O'Connor, the British ambassador at Constantinople, in his earlier despatches had prepared the British government for Turkey's compliance with its demands, and little attention need be paid to the reports of a conditional surrender, that phrase probably being intended to satisfy the Turkish people. At the foreign office to-night the Associated Press learned that it was quite unlikely that Great Britain would accept anything in the nature of a mixed or international commission to examine into the question, and the foreign office decined to believe that Ambassador O'Connor had accepted any "conditional" surrender.

It is understood the British fleet will be kept at Phalerum Bay pending a final settlement of the question and the delimitation of the frontier. When the delimitation of the boundary is settled it is expected that the British government will take measures to render Egypt strategically secure against any similar aggression by establishing a strong Egyptian garrison and fortifying El Arish, and if the water difficulty in the desert region can be solved, by placing Egyptian garrisons at points on the desert route from Tabah and Gaza along which an invading army might threaten the Suez Canal. It is also not unlikely that Great Britain will demand the withdrawal of the Turkish commisioner at Cairo, who is credited with fostering anti-British agitation.

Why Was It Done?

Abdul's latest attitude renders still more mysterious his gratuitous action in raising the whole Egyptian question at such an inopportune time. Speculations on the subject in diplomatic circles take a wide range.

One is that he expected strong German support, which at the moment when there was little to fear from Russian aggression might enable him to gain important advantages. The sultan argued, those who hold the idea say, that as the Anglo-French agreement in regard to Morocco had been attacked with some success it would now be a favorable opportunity to upset the provision of the same document designed to recognize the British occupation of Egypt.

If that was his idea he made a bad blunder. Not even the pusillanimous Liberal government of this country would think for a moment of relinquishing in the slightest degree the British hold on Egypt and the decisive action taken last week was inevitable the moment Turkish obstinancy became serious.

Moreover, Germany would oppose in the strongest manner the bringing of the dispute to a decision at arms. Such a struggle would result in either Turkey being crushed or raised into a greater power, and either event would be abhorent to German interests or the future plans of Germany. Germany's sole effort for the moment is to preserve the status quo in the near east.

On he other hand, it is suggested that Great Britain herself secretly incited the Turks to make a false move at Tabah. England's position in Egypt is not echnically altered by her agreement with France on the subject. She is still without legal title to the country, and her only excuse for remaining there is that her administration is far better for Egypt than would be that of its titular sovereign, the Sultan of Turkey.

Gives an Opportunity.

The present controversy may easily develop an opportunity for Great Britain to regularize her status there. The delimination of the frontier will be with English, not Egyptian officials. Moreover, Great Britain will probably insist upon the removal of the last vestige of the sultan's authority there in the person of the Turkish high commissioner at Cairo.

It is probable also that the British government will take prompt measures to counteract the general Mohammedan danger both in Egypt and India. Two methods are suggested. One is that Great Britain anounce to the Moslem world that the protection of holy places, such as Mecca, and the freedom of access shall be made a paramount British interest. The second is that the sultan's claim to the Caliphate, which is disputed in certain sections of Islam, should be submitted to independent representatives of the Mohammedan faith. In any event, every effort will be made to assure the Moslems that the British empire is the friend and protector of their faith.

HAVANA FEARS DISASTER.

Prophecy of Catastrophe Given Credence by Tremendous Rainstorm.

Havana, May 13.—Tremendous rainstorms have been experienced here, and are the cause of unusual alarm.

This alarm has been heightened because of the recent prediction by Prof. J. F. Nowack, the Vienna scientist, who in a lecture before the Cuban Institute of Sciences, forecasted an earthquake or tidal wave on May 15 or thereabouts.

The downpour washed out streats and pavements, inundated one block, damaged the walls and roof of the Jai Alai building, and other smaller structures, prostrated electric wires and poles and tied up some of the street car lines.

MYSTERIOUS OLD MAN DIES MAY BE ROCKEFELLER, SR.

"Dr. Livingston" of Freeport, Ill., Has Been Identified as Oil King's Father.

Freeport, Ill., May 12.—By the death of Dr. William Livingston here last night a sensation has been caused.

By many persons Dr. Livingston, who was ninety-six years old, has been regarded as the double of William A. Rockefeller, father of John D. Rockefeller.

But other neighbors have been positive that he was William C. Rockefeller in person. The interest of his neighbors in his identity was aroused by the recently published statement of Miss Ida M. Tarbell that John D. Rockefeller's father was alive, and that his whereabouts were not known to the public.

With Miss Tarbell's article was printed a portrait of William A. Rockefeller, which was also a portrait of Dr. Livingston. The description of the habits and physical and mental peculiarities of William A. Rockefeller correspond exactly with those of Dr. Livingston.

Like Rockefeller, Livingston was a traveling doctor addicted to long absences from home. Both men were fond of hunting and were fine shots with both rifle and shotgun and extremely proud of their skill.

Dr. Livingston at one time deposited a cheque for $3000 and told the cashier of the bank that it represented dividends on Standard oil stock which he had obtained from John D. Rockefeller in a business transaction many years before.

Very little is known of Dr. Livingston's life prior to his removal here when he was about 65 years old. The funeral will be held Monday.

DEATHS.

ALLAN—Fell asleep in Jesus, on May 14, 1906, Edna May, the dearly beloved and only child of George and Ella Allan of 36 Taylor-street, aged 2 years 5 months.
Funeral to Riverside Cemetery, Weston, Tuesday at 2 p. m.

CRANE—On the 12th inst., at the residence of her brother, Beach-avenue, Balmy Beach, Sarah Crane, aged 78 years, sister of the late ex-Ald. James Crane.
Funeral private.

HARE—At her late residence, 59 Dundas-street, Mrs. Eliza Hare, widow of the late John Hare, in her 70th year.
Funeral notice later.

PRICHARD—On Sunday, May 13th, at 267 Arthur-street, Jean Bernjece, dearly beloved infant daughter of Walter and Kate Prichard, aged 2 months 24 days.
Funeral Monday, 2 p.m., Humbervale.

REID—Fell asleep in Jesus, on May 11, 1906, Carlton T. Reid, son of Christopher and Ellen Reid, New Toronto.
Funeral Monday, May 14, 1906, at 2 p.m., from his father's residence, to Prospect Cemetery.

The F. W. Matthews Co. Undertakers

CRIMES OF "STANDARD OIL" TO KILL BY DECEPTION RIVALS' BUSINESS

Witness Before Commission Reveals Amazing Trickery With Common Lamps to "Prove" Superiority of Product.

Chicago, May 13.—An amazing story of Standard Oil corruption and bribery, of the systematic training of employes to commit deceitful practices, if not actual crime; wholesale debauching of human character—a story that disclosed a business record so black as scarcely to be credible in the twentieth century—such a tale was told upon the witness stand yesterday before the interstate commerce commission.

The story was the climax of a three days' investigation, during which former employes turned informers on Standard Oil. It was the day of the independent dealer, and if the record goes for anything it serves to even up a long score in which the debit side heretofore was largely in favor of the Standard Company.

After hearing the revelations of alleged crime committed to drive independent dealers out of business, of deceit practiced to convince dealers that there was no virtue save in Standard Oil products, of men's honor purchased by wholesale that Standard Oil monopoly might be strengthened and increased, of a well-kept school for crime which was, perhaps, no better and no worse than that of the celebrated Fagin of storybook, the commission adjourned to meet again in Cleveland, May 24. In the latter city will be heard the independent refineries' side of the Standard's alleged oppression and sinister, if not illegal, methods employed in securing a firm grasp upon the oil trade.

The stories which have been told here have been those of the independent retailer and of the independent wholesaler. The stories to be heard in Cleveland will deal with the struggles of the independent refiners to keep their heads above water—a struggle, the Standard foes say, of honest methods and square dealing as against dishonesty and double dealing.

Mean Trickery.

Special agents of the Standard Oil Company are sent out to trick the people into buying its oil instead of that of the independent companies.

This was the testimony of F. S. Hibbs, the attorney whom John S. Miller tried hard to keep from being produced. It is the most damaging testimony that has yet been brought out by this investigation, and after considering the matter over night the commission decided yesterday morning to admit it.

Hibbs, who for thirteen years was a tank wagon driver and salesman in the Peoria district for the Standard Oil Company, told in detail the six tricks which he and other agents of the company were taught to use to gull the unsuspecting public into buying the oil of that company. Prof. C. H. Hand, officially known as the general manager of the Standard Oil Company of Kentucky, with headquarters in Cincinnati, was the man who taught the legerdemain with lamps.

Here are six of the tricks which Hibbs was taught before he was sent out on the road:

"It is an easy matter, under certain conditions, to make a poor oil

Continued on Page 2.

WHY TEMPERANCE STREET.

Jesse Ketchum Would Not Allow a License on His Property.

The short street off Yonge, where Dineen's hat store stands on the corner, is the one thoroughfare in Toronto in which a license cannot be granted. The Dineen property was originally the site of a tannery and the street runs through the Jesse Ketchum property. The city is under obligations to respect the worthy Jesse Ketchum's desire to preserve Temperance-street inviolate.

FIND 250 BOMBS.

Tiflis, May 13.—The police here to-day discovered an underground storehouse containing 250 loaded bombs.

FAIR AND COOLER.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Atlin, 36—50; Port Simpson, 46—50; Vancouver, 42—62; New Westminster, 42—60; Calgary, 40—66; Medicine Hat, 48—70; Qu'Appelle, 40—45; Winnipeg, 36—62; Port Arthur, 32—46; Parry Sound, 44—64; Toronto, 54—67; Ottawa, 51—64; Montreal, 50—66; Quebec, 46—58; Halifax, 44—62.

Probabilities.

Lower Lakes—Northerly to easterly winds; fair and a little cooler; showers by Tuesday.

FURNITURE STORAGE.
Forster Storage & Cartage Company, 543 Yonge st. Phone North 923.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

May 12	At	From
St. Louis	Plymouth	New York
Columbia	New York	Glasgow
Celtic	New York	Liverpool
St. Paul	New York	Southampton
Umbria	New York	Liverpool
La Touraine	New York	Havre
Lucco	Naples	New York
Neapolitan Prince	Naples	New York
Batavia	Hamburg	New York
Gros. Kurfurst	Bremen	New York
Etruria	Queenstown	New York
Persian	Moville	Montreal
Statendam	Rotterdam	New York
Leguria	Genoa	New York
Konig Albert	Genoa	New York
Colonial	Havre	New Orleans
May 13		
Westernland	Philadelphia	Antwerp
Empress Britain	Quebec	Liverpool
Hibernian	Quebec	London
Canada	Quebec	Liverpool
Irishowen	Quebec	Belfast
Huron	Quebec	London
Caledonia	Moville	New York
Etruria	Liverpool	New York
Parisian	Liverpool	Montreal
Romanic	Genoa	Boston
Carpathian	Trieste	New York